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LET US DECISIVELY IMPROVE THE WORK OF THE
COUNTY PARTY COMMITTEE TO FIT THE NEW ENVIRONMENT -
THE KANGSO-GUN PARTY COMMITTEE PLENARY MEETING HELD
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF KIM IL-SONG
-North Korea-

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[The following is a full translation of an article
appearing in Nodong Sinmun (Labor Journal), P'yongyang,
21 Feb 60, pages 2-3.]

The recent Party general meeting at Ch'ongsŏnni, Kangso-gun was followed by the Kangso-gun Party Committee Plenary Meeting 18 February 1960; under the direction of Comrade KIM Il-song. The meeting was attended by the members and deputy members of the Kun Party Committee as well as many workers and Party Activists of the Party, government and economic organs and agricultural cooperatives in the kun. Responsible cadres of the Party Central Committee and of the provincial Party Committee along with the chairmen of the city and kun Party committees of the province were also present at the meeting.

The task to be carried out by the Kangso-gun Party Committee in implementation of the decisions adopted at the December plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee was discussed at the plenary meeting; where Comrade Kim Il-song made an important statement concerning further betterment of the administration of rural areas, with regard to strengthening the guidance by the Kun Party Committee of the work of the Kun People's Council and concerning decisive improvement of the work of the Kun Party Committee so as to fit the new environment. Prior to the plenary meeting, Comrade KIM Il-song, from 4th to 17th of February, provided guidance to the work of the Kangso-gun Party Committee and to the preparations for holding the Kangso-gun Party Committee plenary meeting. In this work cadres of the Party Central Committee and the leading workers of the provincial Party Committee joined Comrade KIM Il-song.

In giving guidance to the work of the gun Party Committee, those who provide the guidance held consultation meeting with the workers of the Kun Party Committee and of the Kun People's Council and leading workers of the organs at the kun level.

At the consultation meeting Comrade KIM Il-song talked individually with those who attended the meeting on the

implementation of economic projects (kwaop) of the kun; the comrade stated that he was happy to see reliable people were assigned to the Party organizations and agencies in the kun, and that progress has been made to some extent in improving the method of carrying out the Party work. However, it was pointed out by Comrade KIM Il-song that serious deficiencies still remained to be overcome in some parts of the work of the Kun Party Committee.

At the consultation meeting the individual leading workers and Party workers discussed their past experiences in their work with the Kun Party Committee and the lessons they had derived therefrom and they also consulted [among themselves] on what changes should be made in their work.

The organizations at the primary level under the Kun Party Committee had the subdivisions of their memberships hold meetings and discussion periods, where the work of the Kun Party Committee and particularly the work of the Party agencies in the kun was examined and analyzed. Thus, the workers of the Kun Party Committee had good chances of learning what should be done in improving the methods of carrying on Party work and of appreciating the significance of it all. By these means, these workers also found out deficiencies in their past work and the way to correct them

As a result, when the general meeting of the primary organizations of the Kun Party Committee was held under the direction of Comrade KIM Il-song himself, the experiences and lessons acquired in the course of carrying on Party work were reviewed and the deficiencies on the part of supervisors were criticized. On that occasion, Comrade KIM Il-song stressed the importance of studying the work of the Kun Party Committee continually and in concrete terms and declared that the workers should raise the level of their work.

Both before and after the general meeting of the primary organizations of the Kun Party Committee was held, Party general meetings were called at each and every ri. On the basis of the lessons learned at the Ch'ongsanni Party general meeting, agricultural projects and the work of Party organizations were reviewed and analyzed in concrete terms. Thus, the past work of the Kun Party Committee was examined more thoroughly and more comprehensively.

At the discussion meeting where the progress of the individual ri Party general meetings were reviewed, Premier KIM Il-song emphasized that the problems discussed at Ch'ongsanni Party general meeting were applicable to all ri Party organizations; the Premier also declared that rural areas should be devoted to the expansion of agriculture,

that agricultural cooperative members should be given further incentives to increasing their output, and that the work of ri and kun Party organizations should be decisively improved.

During the same period the Premier visited Kiyang Machine Shop, the province-operated Kangso Pottery Plant, and Kangso Knitting Production Cooperative (P'yonjik Saengsan Hyoptong Chohap), where he had conversation with leading workers and laborers.

These preliminary efforts were culminated in the plenary meeting of Kangso-gun Party Committee, where Party members and leading workers, inspired with heightened political enthusiasm, participated in analysis and review of their own experiences in and the lessons derived from their work with the kun Party Committee and in discussion of the future work in concrete terms.

As reviewed at the plenary meeting, the results achieved by the kun Party organization in various fields, under the appropriate direction by the Party Central Committee, are of great importance. Great advance has been made by the kun Party organization in solidifying the ranks of the Party, in placing workers loyal to the Party in Party organizations as well as in Party, State and economic organs, and in strengthening major encampments of the Party.

The kun Party organization has further strengthened the thought system (sasang ch'egye) of the Party by strengthening the education of Party members and working people in Party policies and Communism, particularly in revolutionary heritage and brought Party members and working people closer around the Party Central Committee. The Kun Party organization has raised the leading role of the Party in State, economic and cultural organs and strengthened the guidance and control by the Party over production. Thus, these organs have been appropriately organized and mobilized for implementing Party policies and vast results have been achieved in various fields including rural economy of the kun.

In support of the decision adopted at the September plenary meeting of ^{the} Party Central Committee, 1958, the Party members of the kun and workers were organized and mobilized in working on Kiyang Irrigation Project, Haksong Reservoir Project and Changjin Irrigation Project. As a result, five reservoirs, four large pumping stations and 24 irrigation and riparian projects have been completed, making it possible to irrigate 5,300 chongbo of paddy fields and dry fields. Thus, the irrigation of arable land in the kun has been basically completed.

Electrification has been realized, providing each and

every farming household in the kun with light. Threshing, pumping and many other difficult works are now to be done by electricity.

In mechanization of agriculture also, important results have been achieved. At present, over 40 percent of farm-work has been mechanized with various types of machines including 45 tractors available in the kun. This year, the number of available tractors will be increased by 115 over last year, and medium and small size farm machines including animal-drawn machines will be used, so that over 61 percent of arable land will be worked by machinery.

As a result of socialistic cooperativization and of revolutionary improvement in farm techniques, the output of food grains such as rice, Indian corn and wheat has been raised year after year. The output of wheat per chongbo rose from 1 ton 45 kilograms in 1958 to 1 ton 450 kilograms in 1959. The output of livestock products also has been raised considerably.

In sericulture, the output of cocoons per silkworm-egg card in 1959 surpassed by 2.4 kilograms the standard set by the State. The output of fruits including apples and peaches was increased in 1959 by 170 percent over 1958.

Great achievements have been made in agricultural and rural construction in the kun.

Great advances have been made in local industry. In accordance with the decision of the June plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee, 1958, the kun Party Committee has devoted itself to the expansion of local industry. As a result, the number of [local industry] factories has increased from three to fifteen producing textile fabrics, foodstuffs, daily necessities, iron goods and construction materials. The material and technical foundation of the factories (including the kun-operated farm instrument factory whose production processes have been mechanized 70 percent) is being strengthened by degrees. In 1959 the total industrial output of the local industry in the kun has exceeded the total industrial output of the State-operated and cooperative industry in the kun in 1949 by 112 percent. A total of over 140,000 meters of woven goods were produced by the kun-operated textile mill in 1959 alone.

At the plenary meeting, these past results were reviewed, some serious deficiencies which should be corrected without fail were analyzed and criticized and it was discussed how to decisively improve the work of the kun Party Committee to fit the new environment.

LET US STRENGTHEN THE GUIDANCE BY THE PARTY TO THE
PEOPLE'S COUNCIL AND PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT
OF RURAL ECONOMY

At the plenary meeting, great attention was directed at raising the output of farm products including food grain and subsidiary foods by further strengthening the guidance and control by the kun Party Committee over the kun People's Council and lifting the leading role of the Party in implementing economic tasks. As a ~~XXXXXX~~ matter of fact, natural and economic conditions have been created in Kangso-gun favorable for rapidly raising the output of farm products and improving the livelihood of cooperative members in an epoch-making manner as demonstrated by Songho Agricultural Cooperative in 1959 by reaping 4.2 tons of rice per chongbo and raising the utility rate of dry fields to 230 percent through adopting intensive farm methods on an extensive scale.

As pointed out at the plenary meeting, however, in some parts of the kun last year these favorable factors were not appropriately utilized in further developing rural economy. Thus, the Party agricultural policy has not been satisfactorily implemented. In this connection, the most serious deficiency lied in the fact that the leading

workers of the kun had failed to grasp the central problem and to concentrate their energies on farm work which is the basic function of the agricultural cooperative; rather their energies were diverted to many other projects. As admitted by Comrade HAN Che-sul, Chairman of the Kun People's Council, in the course of the debate, some of the leading workers of the Kun People's Committee have made no distinction between the things to be done first and those which could wait and between the priority projects and the secondary projects. As a result, these people failed to concentrate themselves on important projects. Repair of farm instruments and cultural or rural construction should be done when the peasants are not busy with farm work. Nevertheless, these people issued directions to agricultural cooperatives to expand their labor supply on this project or that when the peasants were busy with sowing, transplanting or weeding.

A large number of agricultural cooperatives including that at Yaksuri had to divert their labor supply to organizing various work-teams when the peasants were busy with immediate farm work. In addition, much labor supply was wasted by various circles, sports-teams, special courses or conferences. As a result, less than 50 percent of available labor supply was devoted to farm work, and

transplanting or weeding were not carried out in time.

Thus, the output of food grain was less than it could have been if all the available labor supply had been used in farm work.

Therefore it was emphasized at the plenary meeting that all available labor supply, fund and materials should be primarily devoted to the production of crops and that other projects should be subordinated to it.

It was also pointed out at the plenary meeting that distribution had not been based on the labor expended by individual cooperative members, who were not offered sufficient incentives to their work, and that Socialistic principles of distribution should be observed by all agricultural cooperatives.

In this connection the statement made by Comrade Mun Chong-suk, head of the First Work-team of Ch'ongsan Agricultural Cooperative drew the attention of the attendants. She said: "In accordance with the advice of Comrade Premier [i.e. KIM Il-song], we reorganized our work-team and adopted the system of offering a premium to the team. This provided great incentives to the team members. Pak To-byong, a cooperative member, used to show little enthusiasm about his work, but he is now a different man, saying he will earn 400 "kongsu" [probably work-days] this year, and is working hard to produce as much this

year, and is working hard to produce as much farm-made manure as possible. More than 160 dependants of cooperative members have joined the cooperative. As a result, our team has recently produced over 1,100 tons of manure in one week."

Other attendants agreed with her that it was evident from their own experience that, if distribution is based on the work done by individual cooperative members, they will ~~enke~~ be encouraged to work harder than before and that the output of farm products would be raised accordingly. However, as stated by Comrade KIM Yun-ok, Chairman of Posanni Party Committee and others, there are still some agricultural cooperatives where Socialistic principles are not applied to distribution. At Posan Agricultural Cooperative, the members of fishing teams used to earn only one-fourteenth the agricultural work-team members. In 1959, the fishing team members were given 1.5 work-days a day when they were on board a fishing boat and were given some percentages of the fish they had caught. Thus, they earned more than twice the agricultural work-team members.

On this point, Comrade Premier stated that it was very important to correctly assess the work done by individual cooperative members, for this will have them feel encouraged to work hard. He said that the difficulty of each work

should be accurately determined and on this basis each person should be paid for his work. A list of work norms should be formulated by agricultural cooperative members through discussion on how many work-days ~~of~~ should be given for weeding paddy fields or dry fields, for weeding with tools of simple devices or with animal-operated tools.

Comrade Premier went on to say that it is important to raise the output of crops per unit of land by encouraging agricultural cooperative members, for Korea is limited in land area. In this connection, the Premier emphasized the need of adopting the system of offering premiums to work-teams. He said it would be impossible to raise the output merely by formulating plans on the desk. The practice of trying to increase the output of rice just by raising the figures on the paper, should be done away with. The important thing is to raise the enthusiasm and willingness on the part of the peasants so as to increase the actual output. To achieve this end, he said, means of production including land and labor supply should be distributed among work-teams on an equitable basis; production plans for work-teams should not be expanded arbitrarily beyond and above the plans issued by the State, but should be set up in accordance with the State plan and in such a way that there is not too great a difference between the plan for a work-team and that for another, and that what

what has been produced above the plans should be distributed among the team members. Comrade Premier suggested that this approach should be applied to all agricultural cooperatives of the province.

A decision was adopted at the plenary meeting that the system of giving premium should be correctly applied to livestock work-teams as well as to agricultural work-teams, that production contests be conducted on an extensive scale, graded work-norms be accurately set (with greatest amount of work-days be given for such hard work as plowing paddy fields and dry fields and weeding), and that piece-work system be applied extensively.

In reviewing the farm work of the previous year, it was pointed out at the plenary meeting that the important cause of the deficiencies in that work was the failure on the part of the Kun Party Committee to appropriately guide and control the Kun People's Council so as the latter could organize and conduct the administration of kun affairs in such a way as to fit the changed new environment.

Then, what is the new environment created in the work of the Kun People's Council? On this matter, Comrade Premier stated at the plenary meeting as follows: In the past, agricultural cooperative existed with the village as its unit; and there were private peasants, too. Therefore,

the Kun People's Council guided rural areas and guaranteed production through the ri people's councils. However, since all the agricultural co-operatives of a ri were merged into one organization last year, the ri has been functioning as the production unit. Even though the ri people's councils remains the same as before, the ri has become a production unit. The Kun People's Council played in the past its leading role merely by issuing public documents or adopting decisions; but now it should so directly organize and execute the work of production units as to fit the new environment. Nevertheless, as pointed out at the present meeting, some of the leading workers of the Kun People's Council have failed to grasp the significance of the changed new situations, with the result that, in many cases, in place of directly organizing and executing the work of the production units, they still continue the old method of providing guidance to the ri people's councils, such as calling conferences where decisions are adopted, directions are issued and statistical reports are received. Thus, a great many workers of the farm technical division spent as many as 325 days of the year in their offices when they should have devoted much time in rural areas. These people spent their time by issuing communications titled "Seedlings Should Be Transplanted On Time", or "Autumn Plowing Should Be

Conducted Without Fail." During the month of April when the peasants were busier than at any other time of the year doing their farm work, agricultural cooperative workers including work-team heads and their superiors were made to spend as many as six days attending conferences.

Therefore, it was emphasized at the plenary meeting that the most important problem in the improvement of the work of the Kun People's Council was that the workers of the council should bear in mind that a new environment has been created and that the council itself should organize and execute the work of the agricultural cooperatives and of the local industry factories in the kun, for there is not an agency to take orders from the council with regard to organization and execution of the work of the cooperatives and the factories.

Then what is the meaning of the assertion that the Kun People's Council should organize and execute the affairs of the kun? Comrade Premier said on this matter at the plenary meeting to the following effect: This is not to say that the council should issue orders or directions; far from it. The council should cooperate with agricultural cooperatives in organizing and executing their work. It behooves council workers to go to the ri and help cooperative workers with formulating plans, organizing production, getting funds and utilizing them appropriately.

securing necessary farm instruments, improving land and farm instruments, organizing labor properly, conducting flood~~ed~~ and erosion prevention projects, improving the technical level of cooperative members and raising their income continually.

It was emphasized at the plenary meeting that the Kun People's Council should be directly responsible for all production. Direct execution of production is not to be thought of as something separated from being responsible for production. Since the Kun People's Committee directly organizes and executes all production with the ri as production unit, it is the former that should be responsible for production. Therefore some of the workers of the Kun People's Council were severely criticized at the plenary meeting for having pressed hard on many occasions management committee chairmen for failure to produce farm-made manure on time or to secure minor farm instruments in time. Some of these council workers also were taken to task for having reprimanded management committee chairman for the failures just listed. It was pointed out at the plenary meeting that the Kun People's Council cannot, in the new environment, hold anybody responsible for the work of the agricultural cooperatives and of the local industry factories, and that the Council itself should be responsible to the peasants, to the State and to the Party

for all production of the kun; and that the Council should not be permitted any longer to shift its own responsibility on anybody else.

The new environment calls for the improvement of the method by which the work is conducted by the leading workers of the Kun People's Council. Therefore it was carefully discussed at the plenary meeting that bureaucratic and formalistic attitude among the workers of the Kun People's Council toward their work should be eliminated and be replaced with revolutionary respect for the masses. It is common knowledge that Comrade KIM Il-song has emphasized on more than one occasion the importance of getting rid of the bureaucratic attitude toward their work on the part of the workers and that democratic approach should be substituted for these deficiencies. This view of the premier on this problem was expressed in his historical speech of February which was followed by his report at the April plenary meeting of 1955. As a result, the democratic approach of discussing and solving problems with the masses has been adopted by some workers of the Kun People's Council.

For instance, the workers of the Division of Agricultural Techniques (Nongop Kisul Bu) of the Kun People's Council who visited Sokiri last year are among the workers who have adopted democratic approach. These workers accepted

the original suggestion offered by the masses there that natural fodder including "soksaep'ul" should be utilized; these people organized and executed together with agricultural cooperative members the project of creating 200 chongbo of pasture, and assisted in cutting 244 tons of hay. Thus, the foundation was laid for solving the problem of winter fodder and made contribution toward overfulfilling meat production plan 105 percent last year.

However, it was pointed out at the plenary meeting that some other workers did not follow their example. It was also severely criticized at the meeting that a flagrant bureaucracy was displayed by some of the workers of the Kun People's Council when they kept cooperative members from farm work by mobilizing them to work on projects which were not too urgent such as repairing roads, construction of school buildings or even repairing a hotel in the seat of the kun.

In this connection, Comrade Premier severely criticized the bureaucracy of the workers in responsible positions who arbitrarily diverted labor supply of cooperatives and stated as follows. Such bureaucratic practices as arbitrarily mobilizing labor supply of cooperatives to the detriment of the best interests of cooperatives should be corrected by all means, for such practices represent serious violation of cooperative regulations. A

cooperative has its own labor expenditure plan which has been adopted by the membership general meeting and ratified by the Kun People's Council, constituting a law. Therefore, even a small amount of labor such as a man-day should not be mobilized for purposes other than cooperative's projects without the consent of the cooperative's membership general meeting and without being reflected in the plan in advance.

Comrade AN Chong-il Chairman of Chamjinni Party Committee said at the plenary meeting how some of the workers of the Kun People's Council had altered the vegetable production plan as frequently as four times and had resorted to name calling, and charged that such practices revealed that the workers were only interested in getting credits for themselves at the cost of the masses and that the workers did not care about the final results. Therefore it was stressed at the plenary meeting that the workers of the Kun People's Council should remember that they are servants of the masses and take revolutionary attitude respecting the best interests of the masses, should regard any losses for the masses as the losses of the workers themselves, and should meet the requests of the masses in time; it was also emphasized that the Council workers should refrain from dictating or calling names. It was also pointed out that another

outdated approach is to supervise the work of cooperatives without any considered plans or to formulate unrealistic plans without consulting the masses with the result that cooperative members are left in a serious confusion.

Comrade KIM Il-song has stressed, in his speeches including the one he delivered at the plenary meeting of Hamgyong-pukto Party Committee in March 1959, the importance of improving the level of planning by people's councils. Nevertheless, as pointed out at the plenary meeting [of Kangso-gun Party Committee], some workers of the Kun Party Committee failed to make a thorough study of the speeches by Comrade Premier. These people stayed in their offices and sat at their desks working an abacus all the time, when they should have visited cooperatives to cooperate with their members. As a result, some of the sowing plans for last year were delivered as late as August when the peasants had almost finished all their farm work for the year. It was pointed out at the plenary meeting that such deficiencies in formulating plans were connected with the guidance provided by the Provincial People's Council.

On formulation of plans, Comrade Premier stated as follows. The Kun People's Committee should have its annual economic plans on agriculture, local industry and construction. The plans should not be set up on a subjective basis, but the planning committee should consult the

masses (who are engaged in production) in formulating the plans, which should be discussed by the Executive Committee of the Kun Party Committee or by the plenary meeting and then be decided by the Kun People's Council; after ratification by the superior authorities the plans will be passed by the Kun People's Council to become a law.

Therefore, it was emphasized at the plenary meeting that the leading workers should take active part in formulation of plans; that they should cooperate with cooperative members on the spot in setting up the plans by taking into consideration of available labor supply, land and other means of production; that the plans should be formulated for individual work-teams and cooperatives; and that once the plans are decided on they should be treated as laws and be implemented as such.

In this connection, it was pointed out at the plenary meeting that, in 1959, some of the workers of the Kun People's Council had arbitrarily changed the sowing plans which should have been honored as laws; they had the land planted with red beans plowed anew and planted with Indian corn, and then had the same land plowed again and planted with vegetables. These people were severely criticized by the attendants.

It was also pointed out at the plenary meeting that the practice should be abolished of summoning people on

the spur of the moment or calling a meeting late at night when there was nothing important or urgent, that all personnel from the chairman of the Kun People's Council down to the supervisors should have definite schedules of their day-to-day work so that they could notify in advance those whom they want to see and the latter could prepare themselves for the interview, and that it was important to do every thing in an orderly way. It was stated that the deficiencies in the work of the People's Council revealed that the decision of the December enlarged plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee was justifiable, and that the local government officers and leading workers should study and execute the proceedings of the December enlarged plenary meeting.

It was also asserted that the work of the Kun People's Council should be improved in the light of the past experiences to fit the new environment, and that this task should be accomplished by the Kun Party Committee.

It behooves the Party to provide political guidance to all sectors of life. Without the appropriate guidance by the Party, it would be impossible to develop the people's economy or to expect the people's council to achieve good results. However, as pointed out at the plenary meeting, the Kun Party Committee has failed in the past to satisfactorily guide and control the Kun People's Council.

Last year, when some of the leading workers of the Kun People's Council diverted their energy to secondary or tertiary projects in place of devoting themselves to the most important work in guiding rural areas, and as a result, the output of food grain was adversely affected, the Kun Party Committee failed to remedy the situation in time. In the past year, the Kun Party Committee has not had agricultural problems, particularly such important aspect of it as raising the output of food grain, discussed at the plenary meetings or the executive committee meetings.

Comrade KIM Yong-t'aek, Vice Chairman of the Kun People's Council, permitted last year the cotton field of Kiyang-up Agricultural Cooperative, when the cotton plants were already blooming, to be used as a construction site without consulting the members of the cooperative, ignoring their repeated protests. It was pointed out at the plenary meeting that such state of affair would not have occurred if the Kun Party Committee had criticized the inappropriate acts of the workers of the Kun People's Council in time and provided guidance. It was stressed at the plenary meeting that the guidance and control of the Party over the People's Council should be tightened, that the Party should help and educate individual officers of the Council to faithfully implement the Party's policies; and that the Party should intensify its struggle against negative

phenomena.

In the past, the Kun Party Committee has sent one of its officers to each ri to guide the ri in preparing for agricultural projects. From now on, the Committee should have the Party workers in the Kun People's Council send the workers of government agencies to the ri to solve such problems as production and transportation of manure, repair of farm instruments and securing labor supply. The workers of government agencies also should inspect and review in time the work of agricultural cooperatives.

It was also suggested at the plenary meeting that the Kun Party Committee should take measures to improve the working method and working level of the management committee members of agricultural cooperatives to provide active assistance to management committee chairmen in setting up their own plans by getting rid of the tendency to mistify [sic.] formulation of plans, to have agricultural cooperatives analyze and review their annual or quarterly work, and to overcome the tendency to unnecessarily change work-team heads.

A series of suggestions were made at the plenary meeting to have the kun successfully implement its current annual economic plans by intensifying the leadership of the Party in all sectors. It was emphasized at the plenary meeting that, to raise the output of food grain and other

farm products, the area of arable land should be increased by bringing fallow land and buried land (maemolji) under cultivation, by raising the output per unit of land and increase the area under Indian corn which is raised after wheat is raised as main crop without reducing the area under wheat, and by raising the utility rate of land to 160.5 percent (with that of dry fields raised to 202 percent).

It was proposed at the plenary meeting that, since the output of crops are dependent on the preparations for agricultural projects, all available energy should be devoted to increasing the production of manure so as to use 30 tons of manure per chongbo, to securing in time necessary medium and small farm instruments, good-quality seeds of rice, Indian corn, and other crops. It was also proposed that, for the purpose of producing more subsidiary foods, "kwimil" and spring barley should be planted on paddy fields and dry fields before main crops so as to raise pigs, rabbits, chickens, ducks and geese on an extensive scale; that the output of cow milk and vegetables should be raised; and that cultivation of [fresh-water] fish should be expanded. It was also suggested that sericulture and pomiculture should be expanded so as to operate agricultural cooperatives on a diversified basis.

It was emphasized at the plenary meeting that the

demands of the Party should be correctly implemented in the field of local industry. As pointed out at the meeting, some of the leading workers of local industry have failed to observe the Party's demand that local industry should be expanded by utilizing to the maximum the existing buildings and facilities; instead, these people have started erecting Kangeon Foodstuff Factory by investing a large sum of money of the State, wasting State fund and materials and adversely affecting the State construction plans.

Comrade Premier solemnly pointed out the fact that the province-operated all purpose machine shop was under construction by using State fund contrary to the intension of the Party and stated as follows. Local industry factories should not be set up on a large scale at once; wait until sufficient profits are made to enlarge and expand them.

It was emphasized at the meeting that the material and technical foundations of the existing local industry factories should be further strengthened, their work should be mechanized, the struggle should be intensified for raising the output of the laborers per capita, local raw material sources should be sought and utilized, the number of items produced should be increased, and the quality of the products should be improved.

LET US ESTABLISH THE ORGANIZATION OF PARTY WORK
AND IMPROVE THE OPERATION OF PARTY WORK
TO FIT THE NEW ENVIRONMENT

In all sectors the Party policy is made clear and the masses are more enthusiastic than ever in their revolutionary aspirations. Therefore, the implementation this year of the people's economy plans will be dependent upon the organizational and political work by the Kun Party Committee.

At the general meeting of the primary organizations of the Kun Party Committee which was held before the plenary meeting, Comrade KIM Il-song stated as follows by explaining the rules and regulations of the Party in detail. The Party is literally an organization. The work of the Party is dependent upon how the organization should be strengthened and upon how it should be operated. Therefore it behooves the Party organizations to see that the entire Party or the entire Party membership acts in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Party at any time and in any place. Only then will every problem ~~be~~ be solved.

It was stressed at the plenary meeting that the work of the Kun Party Committee should be decisively improved so as to fit the changed new environment and that particularly the organization of the Party work should be

firmly set up before such basic obligations can be successfully fulfilled. Therefore, it is important rightly to understand the changed new environment.

At the plenary meeting, Comrade Premier stated as follows in regard to the new environment which should be thoroughly understood by the workers of the Kun Party Committee. The Kun Party Committee works with rural Party organizations as its main subject. Then what kind of changes have occurred in the rural Party organizations? First, rural areas have been collectivized and transformed into socialistic rural economy. Everybody is now turned into collectivized socialistic peasant and all Party members are now living in a collectivized socialistic economy.

Secondly, in the course of technical revolution, irrigation has been completed and electrification is in progress in the countryside; with every farm household lighted by electricity and equipped with a radio receiver, it is now very easy to work with the masses. Also the ideological position of the peasants has been changed and improved through collective life and through participation in irrigation and electrification projects. Therefore it is important to adjust propaganda work to this changed condition.

L Thirdly, agricultural cooperatives used to embrace, on

an average, thirty to forty household, but now they have several hundred households in them. Nevertheless, as pointed out at the plenary meeting, some of the leading workers of the Kun Party Committee will ignore such changed situation and will continue to follow the outdated procedure of sending decisions and written assignments drawn up in general terms to their subordinates just as in the days when they had myon or township Party committees under them. For instance, in discussing a plan for implementing the decision of the December enlarged plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee, the Kun Party Committee did nothing but issuing to the ri Party Committees an assignment in general terms under the title of "rural economy should be mechanized" when the Committee should have discussed the methods of implementation in concrete terms and published. Comrade CHONG Chi-su, a supervisor of the Division of Organization [of the Kun Party Committee] was so busy all the year round with documents that he could see only one primary Party organization chairman per month. The Kun Party Committee called over 170 meetings in 1959 with the result that ri Party Committee chairmen had to devote ten days per month to drawing up reports and staying in the kun.

It was suggested at the plenary meeting that the workers of the Kun Party Committee should remember that the ri

Party committees are not the same as they were last year in that they are now the primary Party organizations of production units, and that the work of the Kun Party Committee should be rearranged.

Then, in what way should the work of the Committee be rearranged? Much attention was given at the plenary meeting to the possible solution of this problem. In reference to the function of the Committee, Comrade Premier stated as follows. He said the Kun Party Committee is similar to the regiment in the army which is a tactical unit that directly organizes combat. In comparison to factories, the Kun Party Committee is to be likened to the Party Committee of such large factories as Hwanghae Iron Foundry (Chech'olso) or Hungnam Fertilizer Factory. On the other hand, the ri Party committee which is the Party organization of a production unit is to be likened to the Party organization of a work shop in a large factory. Therefore the Kun Party Committee should carry out its function of directly organizing and executing the work. The Committee should mobilize the workers of its organization division and propaganda division to closely cooperate with the ri Party committee chairmen in getting acquainted with people, in educating them, in explaining Party policies to them, in giving assignments to them and in attending conferences. This is the only way to

provide true assistance; and this is the function of the Kun Party Committee.

However, the Kun Party Committee has failed to carry out this function. Its divisions of organization, of propaganda, and of school education kept pressing the chairman of the ri Party committees that the work with Party core members (haeksim Tang'won) should be strengthened, education in thought strengthened, preparations for agricultural projects made in time, etc. Thus, the Kun Party Committee kept issuing directions to the ri Party committee workers who had so much to do in rural areas following up with sending supervisors or leading Committee workers who did nothing but press the ri Party Committee workers hard. In some cases these people just made a round of visits as if they were tourists. Thus, the Committee did its work in bureaucratic and formalistic manner, so that they failed to achieve the results which they might have.

It was emphasized at the plenary meeting that the Kun Party Committee should disabuse its leading workers of the misconception that its task is only to issue directions; that it behooves the Committee to organize and execute a variety of works by having its leading workers visit the ri Party committees frequently to be intimately acquainted with the cadres and core Party members, to educate them,

to cooperate with the ri Party committee workers in conducting the work with Party members, to solve urgent or important problems arising in implementing economic assignments, to mobilize the entire membership of the Party through the instrumentality of the core Party members, and to issue concrete assignments to individual Party members to actively mobilize the masses in carrying out revolutionary tasks.

It was also emphasized at the plenary meeting that having political work preceding all other work is of great importance in improving the work of the Party. As pointed out by many speakers, one of the important factors responsible for the failure in the past to thoroughly implement Party policies in the field of rural economy is to be found in that some Party workers did their work in a bureaucratic manner when they should have had their work preceded by political work.

Comrade IM Kun-sop, Chairman of the Division of Industrial and Commercial Circulation (Sanop mit Sangop Yut'ong Eujang) of the Kun Party Committee, has made only three addresses in the past year. He was too busy running around to get cement, lumber and transportation equipment and supplies to familiarize the workers of the local industry sector of the kun with the decisions adopted at the all nation conference of activists of local industry

and producers' cooperatives. Some of the leading workers of the Division of Propaganda, in providing guidance to the rural primary Party organizations, did nothing but checking up on what the organization workers did and even went to the length of taking impolite attitude to Party members.

At the plenary meeting, Comrade Premier declared that workers should clearly understand the significance of political work and said as follows. Political work is carried out, when a revolutionary task is proposed, by clearly explaining the intention of the Party to the Party members including the workers of the Kun Party Committee, by deciding on the methods of implementing the proposed task through discussion in concrete terms, by giving assignments to Party members to implement it, and by having Party members get into touch with the masses of people to explain them the task and discuss with them how to carry it out. Thus, all workers will be mobilized intelligently.

It was proposed at the plenary meeting that the leading workers should make efforts to clearly understand the meaning of political work, do political work before other works are done, have conversation with the masses of people every day and try to know their demands and sentiments so as to effectively educate and explain them

Party policies, listen to their opinions with an open mind, and have them mobilized intelligently.

It was pointed out at the plenary meeting that, to improve the organizational and political work of the Party, it is important to strengthen the collective leadership of the Kun Party Committee. Some of the leading workers of the Committee were criticized for having failed to cooperate with the Committee members and to give any assignments to them. It was stressed that the plenary meeting and the Executive Committee of the Kun Party Committee should be operated on a normal basis; that new problems should be collectively discussed without fail; that assignments should be given to the Kun Party Committee members, the Executive Committee members and the Party members on the basis of the opinions polled extensively; that the Kun Party Committee should watch everyday the progress made in the implementation of the assignments and provide assistance to the implementation of the assignments; and that measures should be taken to have the progress in the implementation of the assignments reviewed on time.

It was also pointed out at the plenary meeting the cadres of the Kun Party Committee and supervisors should be educated in Party policies and should have them play important part [the text reads: raise the part played by

them before political work can be done properly.

At the general meeting of the primary organizations of the Kun Party Committee which was held before the plenary meeting, Comrade Premier stated as follows after talking to supervisors individually. Supervisors should be politically prepared to an extent higher than ri Party Committee chairmen so that to be able to provide guidance to them. Supervisors should make a careful study of Party policies. But, what is more important, the responsible workers including the Chairmen of the Kun Party Committee should train the supervisors to raise their level, to widen their ~~xxix~~ mental horizon and to understand Party policies more quickly and more deeply. This training should be conducted by using as material the Party's policies, decisions, directions, bulletins as well as the data for lectures provided by the Party Central Committee and Party publications. Thus, the supervisors should be enabled to do their work properly.

It was proposed at the plenary meeting that the responsible workers of the Kun Party Committee should improve their work with the supervisors in accordance with the statement by the Comrade Premier just referred to; that the responsible workers should improve the political and practical qualifications of the supervisors by explaining to the latter the directions of Comrade KIM Il-song with

regard to various fields, and by informing them, in time and in concrete terms, of the items discussed at meetings of the Executive Committee of the Kun Party Committee and at consultation meetings in accordance with the Party policy as well as of the way in which the discussed items are to be implemented. Thus, a supervisor is to have charge of three or four ri and to visit the Party members in these ri, ~~especially the cadres of them~~ especially the cadres of them regularly, so as to find out what ideas they have and what they desire and how much contact they have with the masses and how successful they are in their work. Thus, a supervisor will be able to educate the Party members and cadres properly and given them appropriate assignments and assist them in carrying out the assignments.

At the suggestion of Comrade KIM Il-song, it was decided to increase the importance of the role played by Supervisors by abolishing the Division of Industrial and Commercial Circulation and the Division of Agriculture of the Kun Party Committee and put three economic supervisors in charge of industry, agriculture, commerce, planning and finances; these three economic supervisors will explain the Party's economic policies, inspect the implementation of them and provide appropriate technical assistance. The remaining supervisors will be transferred to the Division of Organization. These measures are to be

applied to the entire province of P'yongan-namdo.

It was recalled at the plenary meeting that the Kun Party Committee drew up in December 1959 alone as many as thirty bulletins, statistical data and other documents, so that a great number of workers had to stay in their offices and were prevented from doing their part in improving the working method of the Party. Therefore, it was suggested to do away with bulletins except highly important ones, that progress of work be notified orally or by sending abridged proceedings of conferences, that economic statistical data should be prepared and submitted by economic agencies concerned and that such statistical data be simplified as much as possible, that conference reports and other necessary reports be prepared by the reporters themselves, and that more editorials and written experiences should be issued in publications.

At the plenary meeting the Kun Party Committee was criticized for its failure to do the work with labor organizations satisfactorily. Suggestions were made that the guidance by the Party should be strengthened to such dependable reserve units and helpers as Yough League organizations, Labor Federation (Chikmaeng) organizations and Women's League organizations, and that Yough League members who are [to play the role as] cores [for the Party] among the masses of people should be so organized

and mobilized as to take the lead in bringing about revolution of culture and techniques.

It was also suggested that the education of Party members and working masses be intensified in Communism. Drawing attention to the fact that some of the cooperative members have not yet learned to identify themselves with the cause of the class, that some people are trying to work as little and get as many work-days as possible, that these people do not like to work and try to enjoy the fruits of other people's labor, that some people do not treat farm instruments and cooperatives' livestock and even appropriate collective properties, it was charged that such individualistic egoism was to be ascribed to the Kun Party Committee which underestimated the role to be played by education in carrying out revolutionary tasks and left education entirely in the hands of the Division of Propaganda. It was suggested that education in Communism should be conducted by the Kun Party Committee as a whole by using the facts actually existing in the cooperative as educational data, so as to train all Party members and the working masses to love labor, to sincerely participate in it, to be ashamed to live without doing any work, to prize collective properties, and to love their organization and comrades. It was also emphasized that education in Communism should be closely linked with education in

revolutionary traditions.

The attendants at the plenary meeting rallied around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade KIM Il-song and were determined to decisively improve the work of the Kun Party Committee to fit the new environment in accordance with the directions of the Party, to overfulfill the people's economy plans for this year and to mark a new era in expansion of rural economy.

FOR REASONS OF SPEED AND ECONOMY
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